

communications network, the calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event;

receiving said calendar reservation at the second device; and

storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device.

Please add the following Claims:

-- 20. A method according to claim 8, further comprising the step of connecting said received calendar reservation to said electronic calendar of the second device.

21. A mobile station according to claim 15, further comprising a transmitter for transmitting said calendar reservation to another mobile station via the mobile communication network.

22. A mobile station according to claim 15, wherein the means for storing stores in said electronic calendar said subject of the event in said received calendar reservation in response to the user sending a confirmation message confirming said received calendar reservation.

23. A mobile station according to claim 15, further comprising a processor for connecting said received calendar reservation with said electronic calendar. --

REMARKS

This is in response to the Office Action mailed 9/1/99 (Paper no. 5). Claim 8 has been amended above. Claims 20-

23 have been added. Claims 8-23 are now pending in this application.

In the Office Action, the Examiner has rejected Claims 8-11, 15-16 under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Yoshida et al. (hereinafter Yoshida), in view of Littig et al. (hereinafter Littig), and further in view of Crane et al. (hereinafter Crane). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Claim 8 calls for transmitting a calendar reservation from the first device to the second device via at least one mobile communications network, the calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, and storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device.

The Applicants respectfully note that Yoshida, Littig and Crane have been combined improperly. References may be combined under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) only if the references are analogous art. In this case Yoshida is not analogous art. A reference is analogous art if:

- 1) The reference is in the same field of endeavor as the applicant's, or
- 2) The reference is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned.

Yoshida is not in the same field as the Applicants' invention. Yoshida is directed to an electronic serial number (ESN) transfer system for a portable transceiver. The invention in the present application is directed to mobile communication network terminals (i.e. mobile stations) with a calendar application. These are not the same fields of endeavor. Nor is Yoshida reasonably

pertinent to the particular problem with which the Applicants were concerned. The Applicants were concerned with providing mobile stations which allow the user of a first one of the mobile stations to transmit a calendar reservation over the mobile communication network to a second one of the mobile stations of another user, wherein the subject of the event in the calendar reservation is stored in the electronic calendar of the second mobile station in response to the other user sending a confirmation of the reservation to the first mobile station. Yoshida is not reasonably pertinent to that problem. The ESN transfer system in Yoshida uses an ESN transfer unit connected to two transceivers by cables to allow the transfer of the ESN (i.e. the unit's security identification number) from one transceiver to another transceiver. The transfer of security identification numbers between transceivers connected by communication cables as in Yoshida is not reasonably pertinent to the Applicants' problem of communicating and entering calendar reservations between mobile stations of different users over a mobile communication network. Because Yoshida is not in the same field of endeavor as the Applicants' endeavor and is not reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the Applicants were concerned, Yoshida is not analogous art. Therefore, Yoshida may not properly be combined with Littig and further with Crane.

Furthermore, the Examiner is asked to consider that in any case it would not have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to combine the disclosures in Yoshida, Littig and Crane. Yoshida, Littig, and Crane deal with disparate systems which operate in different ways for different purposes. As noted above, Yoshida deals with an ESN transfer system which uses an ESN transfer unit to transfer

an ESN (i.e. security identification number) between transceivers directly connected by communication cables. Littig deals with a universal radio directly linked to a defective radio to transfer the ESN, number assignment module (NAM), repertory directory and feature set from the defective radio to the universal radio so that the user of the defective radio may use the universal radio until the defective radio is replaced or repaired. Crane, on the other hand, deals with a local area RF communication unit and a wide-area communication unit combined in a briefcase. In Crane, a user uses a hand set or a note pad to communicate over the local area communication system with the briefcase. The briefcase is capable of conducting wide area communications. In view of the above differences between the disclosure in Yoshida, Littig, and Crane it would not have been obvious to a person skilled in the art to combine an ESN transfer system directly coupling transceivers with a local area communication unit and a wide area communication unit packaged in a briefcase as otherwise disclosed by the aforementioned references.

Even if combined as suggested by the Examiner, the invention recited in Claim 8 is patentable over Yoshida, in view of Littig, and further in view of Crane. Neither Yoshida, nor Littig, nor Crane disclose or suggest the features recited in Claim 8. As noted before, Yoshida relates to a transfer system for electronic serial numbers (ESN). In Figure 3, Yoshida discloses an ESN transfer unit 90 which is directly connected via two connection cables 101, 102 to two portable units 10a, 10b. One of the portable units 10a has an ESN stored in an EEPROM 13a. In Yoshida, the ESN in the EEPROM 13a of unit 10a is transferred by the ESN transfer unit 90 via the connection cables 101, 102 to the EEPROM 13B of unit

10b (col. 5, lines 25-30). The ESN or electronic serial number, is just that, merely a number series for providing a security identification feature to the unit (col. 8, lines 25-35, see also Figures 4a-4b). The ESN is clearly not a calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event. The ESN is not stored in an electronic calendar. The ESN is transferred via connection cables 101 between the unit 10a and the transfer unit 90, and via connection cables 102 between the transfer unit 90 and unit 10b. This is clearly different than the features recited in Claim 8. Claim 8 calls for transmitting a calendar reservation via at least one mobile communication network. On the other hand, Yoshida discloses transferring an ESN via connection cables 101, 102 respectively from unit 10a to transfer unit 90, and from transfer unit 90 to unit 10b. The transfer unit 90, in Yoshida, is connected via connection cables 101, 102 to units 10a, 10b. Hence, the Yoshida transfer unit 90 is not mobile relative to the units 10a, 10b with which the transfer unit is communicating. The transfer unit 90 connected by cables 101, 102 to units 10a, 10b does not form a communication network. Nowhere does Yoshida disclose or suggest transmitting over a mobile communication network, much less, transmitting a calendar reservation via at least one mobile communication network, the calendar reservation including a subject, and time of an event. The Examiner appears to agree with this in paragraph 2 of the Office Action. Claim 8 clearly reads over Yoshida.

In column 3, lines 8-12, Littig discloses subscriber units 101, 103, 105 which include an ESN, number array module (NAM), an internal repertory directory, and feature set stored in an EEPROM of each subscriber unit. In Figs. 4a-4c, Littig discloses a universal radio 401 for transferring the ESN, NAM, internal repertory directory, and feature set

from a defective subscriber unit 403 to the universal radio 401. The ESN, NAM, repertory directory, and feature set may then be transferred again from the universal radio 401 to a replacement/repaired unit 405 (Fig. 4c). In column 5, lines 25-26, Littig discloses that the universal radio 401, which controls the transfer, is directly coupled to the defective radio 403, and the ESN, NAM, repertory directory, and feature set are directly transferred from the defective radio 403 to the universal radio 401. This is clearly not the same as transmitting a calendar reservation via at least one communication network. In Littig, the radios 401, 403 are directly coupled, and the directly coupled radios 401, 403 are not a mobile communication network. The information being directly transferred in Littig, is directly transferred between the coupled radios 401, 403 and is not being transmitted via a mobile communication network. Also, the ESN, NAM, repertory directory, and feature set being directly transferred from the defective radio 403 to the universal radio 401, in Littig, are not a calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event. In addition, the ESN, NAM, repertory directory, and feature set are stored in an EEPROM 309 of the universal radio 401. Similarly, the replacement/repaired radio 405 in Littig, is also directly coupled to the universal radio 401, and the information is directly transferred therebetween. In contrast, Claim 8 calls for transmitting a calendar reservation from the first device to the second device via at least one mobile communications network, the calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, and storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device. Littig, on the other hand, discloses the universal radio being directly coupled to either the defective radio 403 for directly transferring

information therebetween, or to the replacement/repaired radio 405 for directly transferring information therebetween. Littig does not disclose or suggest transmitting the information via a mobile communication network. Also, the information being transferred between the defective radio 403 and universal radio 401, or between the universal radio 401 and replacement radio 405, is merely the ESN, NAM, repertory directory, and feature set of the defective radio 403. Nowhere does Littig appear to disclose or suggest transmitting a calendar reservation which includes a subject and time of an event. Moreover, none of the radios 401, 403, 405, in Littig, appear to include an electronic calendar for storing a received calendar reservation. Littig simply does not appear to disclose or suggest the features of the inventions recited in Claim 8. Claim 8 clearly reads over Littig.

In Figs. 1 and 2, Crane discloses a portable communication device (PCD) which comprises a briefcase 101 with an RF transmitter for local area communications with a handset 105 and notepad 107 of the PCD. Also included in the briefcase 101 of the Crane PCD is a communication unit for communicating over a wide area communication system. The handset 105 and notepad 107 in Crane are capable only of local area communications with the briefcase 101. Communications over the wide area communication system to other PCDs must be relayed from the briefcase 101. Conversely, messages from other PCDs are relayed through the briefcase 101 to be received by the handset or displayed on notepad 107 (col. 2, lines 62-64). In col. 4, lines 20-23, Crane discloses that the briefcase 101 of the PCD has a microprocessor 301 with an electronic calendar. In col. 5, lines 19-21, Crane discloses that the user can store alarms for reminder of events in the electronic calendar maintained

by the microprocessor 301 of the PCD. Presumably, in Crane, the user, using the user interface 213 directly on briefcase 101, or the handset 105, or notepad 107 and the local area communication system can store the alarms in the electronic calendar of microprocessor 301. However, this (i.e. an alarm entered by the user, even if entered over a local area communication system) is not the same as receiving a calendar reservation via the mobile communication network and storing the subject of the received calendar reservation. The PCD in Crane, appears capable of merely storing in the electronic calendar of microprocessor 301, an alarm entered by the user (much as a user sets an alarm on his own clock). Claim 8, however, calls for much more than merely having the user directly setting an alarm or a number of alarms on his own device. Claim 8 calls for transmitting a calendar reservation from a first device to a second device over the mobile communication network and storing the subject of the received (from the first device) calendar reservation in the electronic calendar of the second device. By way of example, according to the invention recited in Claim 8, it is the user of the first device which makes the calendar reservation in the second device of preferably another user, by transmitting the calendar reservation with the first device via the mobile communication network to the second device and having the second device store the subject of the received calendar reservation. This is not disclosed or suggested in Crane. Instead, Crane discloses that the user of PCD 101 may store an alarm in the electronic calendar of the PCD microprocessor 301 by using the notepad 107 for example. The notepad 107 in Crane, however, is only capable of local area communication with briefcase 101 and cannot communicate via the wide area communication system. Nor does Crane appear to disclose or suggest that the PCD 101 is capable of storing a subject of

a received calendar reservation which is transmitted to the PCD via the wide area communication system. Moreover, Crane does not appear to disclose or suggest that, the PCD 101 is capable of transmitting a calendar reservation over the wide area communication system to another PCD. Crane simply does not disclose or suggest transmitting a calendar reservation from the first device to the second device via at least one mobile communications network, the calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, and storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device. Claim 8 reads over Crane.

Combining Yoshida, with Littig, and further with Crane does not render Claim 8 unpatentable. Neither Yoshida, nor Littig, nor Crane disclose or suggest transmitting a calendar reservation from the first device to the second device via at least one mobile communications network, the calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, and storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar at the second device as called for in Claim 8. Accordingly, the combination of Yoshida, Littig, and Crane can not provide features which are not disclosed or suggested in any of the references. Correspondingly, Claims 8-14, and 20 are patentable over the cited prior art and should be allowed.

Claim 15 calls for means for receiving a calendar reservation via a mobile communications network, said calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, and means for storing said subject of the event of said received calendar reservation.

As noted previously with reference to Claim 8, Yoshida is not analogous art, and hence, may not be properly combined with Littig, and with Crane. Yoshida deals with an ESN transfer system which is coupled directly via cables to two transceivers for transferring the ESN of one transceiver to the other. This is not in the same field of endeavor as the Applicants' (i.e. a mobile communications network terminal with a calendar application), nor is it reasonably pertinent to the problem with which the Applicants were concerned (i.e. allowing a user to use his mobile station to make/store a calendar reservation in the mobile station of another user). Furthermore, also as noted before, the subject matter in the disclosures of Yoshida, Littig, and Crane, is so different that it would not have been obvious to a person skilled in the art to combine the ESN (i.e. security identification number) transfer system directly coupling only two specific transceivers, of Yoshida and Littig, with the local area communication unit and wide area communication unit packaged in a briefcase of Crane.

Moreover even if Yoshida, Littig, and Crane were combined as suggested by the Examiner, Claim 15 is still patentable. Neither Yoshida, nor Littig, nor Crane disclose or suggest the features called for in Claim 15.

As stated previously, Yoshida discloses an ENS transfer system which includes a transfer unit 90 connected via connection cables 101, 102 to devices 10a, 10b for transferring an ESN from one device 10a the other device 10b (see Fig. 3). Nowhere does Yoshida disclose or suggest means for receiving a calendar reservation via a mobile communication network, said calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, and means for storing said subject of the event of said received calendar reservation

as called for in Claim 15. Littig, for its part, discloses a universal radio 401 directly coupled to a defective radio 403, or otherwise to a replacement/repaired radio 405 (see Fig. 4a-4c). The ESN, NAM, repertory directory, and feature set are directly transferred from the defective radio 403 first to the universal radio 401, and then from the universal radio 401 directly to the replacement radio 405. Nowhere does Littig disclose or suggest means for receiving a calendar reservation via a mobile communications network, said calendar reservation including a subject and a time of an event, and means for storing said subject of the event of said received calendar reservation as called for in Claim 15.

Crane discloses a PCD comprising a briefcase 101 with a handset 105, and a notepad 107 (see Fig. 1). The handset 105, and notepad 107 of the Crane PCD are capable only of communicating with the briefcase 101 over the local area communication systems. The briefcase 101 has a microprocessor 301 with an electronic calendar in which the user can store alarms for reminders of events (col. 5, lines 19-21). Apparently, the user stores the alarms in the electronic calendar in the PCD 101 using the notepad 107 which communicates with the briefcase 101 only over the local area communications system. Thus, Crane, also does not appear to disclose or suggest means for receiving a calendar reservation via a mobile communication network, said calendar reservation including a subject and time of an event, and means for storing said subject of the event of said received calendar reservation.

Even if Yoshida is combined with Littig and with Crane as suggested by the Examiner, Claim 15 remains patentable. Neither Yoshida, nor Littig, nor Crane disclose or suggest

the features recited in Claim 15, and accordingly, the combination of Yoshida, Littig, and Crane cannot provide features which are not disclosed or suggested in any of the cited references. Correspondingly, Claims 15-19, and 21-23 are patentable over the cited prior art and should be allowed.

Claims 20-23 have been added to further claim features of the applicants' invention as described in the specification and shown in the drawings of the instant application.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issue remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicant's Attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

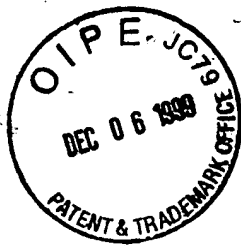
Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$110.00 as payment for the fee of a petition for a one month extension of time. Please charge any fee deficiency resulting from the filing of this amendment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Marcovici
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12/2/99
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